

The Weekly Museum.

Four Cents single.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1798.

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FATAL EFFECTS OF FALSE APOLOGIES AND PRETENCES.

A STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE Captain had reached the top of the Mall; and turning back, met her before she had advanced two hundred yards beyond the place. The moment she perceived him, the remembrance of her message, the motives that produced it, the detection of its falshood, and discovery of its design, her disappointment and consciousness of that very situation which she had so much reason to avoid, all concurred to cover her with confusion which it was impossible to hide: pride and good breeding were, however, still predominant over truth and prudence; she was still zealous to remove from the captain's mind any suspicion of a design to shun him, and therefore with an effort perhaps equal to that of a hero who smites upon the rack, she affected an air of gaiety, said she was glad to see him, and as an excuse for her message and her conduct, prattled something about the fickleness of a woman's mind, and concluded with observing that she changed hers too often ever to be mad. By this conduct a retreat was rendered impossible, and they walked together till between eight and nine; but the clouds having insensibly gathered, and a sudden shower falling just as they reached Spring Gardens, they went out instead of going back; and the Captain having put the lady into a chair, took his leave.

It happened that Sir James, contrary to his first purpose, had returned from his journey at night. He learnt from the servants, that his lady was gone to Captain Freeman's, and was secretly displeased that she had made this visit when he was absent; an incident which however trifling in itself, was by the magic of jealousy swelled into importance; upon recollection he reproved himself for this displeasure, since the presence of the Captain's lady would sufficiently secure the honor of his own. While he was struggling with these suspicions, they increased both in number and strength in proportion as the night wore away. At one he went to bed; but he passed the night in agonies of terror and repentment, doubting whether the absence of his lady was the effect of accident or design, listening to every noise, and bewildering himself in a multitude of extravagant suppositions. He rose again at break of day; and after several hours of suspense and irresolution, whether to wait the issue, or go out for intelligence, the rebelliousness of curiosity prevailed, and about eight he set out for Captain Freeman's; but left word with his servants that he was gone to a neighboring coffee-house.

Mrs. Freeman, whose affected indifference and dissimulation of a design to go immediately to bed, contributed to prevent the Captain's return, had during his absence suffered inexpressible disquiet: she had, indeed, neither intention to go to bed, nor inclination to sleep; she walked backward and forward in her chamber, distracted with jealousy and suspense; till she was informed that Sir James was below, and desired to see her. When she came down, he discovered that she had been in tears; his fear was now more alarmed than his jealousy, and concluded that some fatal accident had befallen his wife; but he soon learnt that she and the Captain had gone from thence at five in the morning, and that he was not returned. Mrs. Freeman, by Sir James's enquiry, knew that his lady had not been at home: her suspicions, therefore, were confirmed; and in her jealousy, which to prevent a duel she labored to conceal, Sir James found new cause for his own. He determined, however to wait with as much decency as possible, till the Captain came in; and perhaps two persons were never more embarrassed by the presence of each other. While breakfast was getting ready, Dr. Tattle came to pay Mrs. Freeman a morning visit; and, to the unspeakable grief both of the lady and her guest, was immediately admitted. Dr. Tattle is one of those male gossips who, in the common opinion, are the most diverting company in the world. The doctor saw that Mrs. Freeman was

low spirited, and made several efforts to divert her, but without success. At last he declared, with an air of ironical importance, that he could tell her such news as would make her look grave for something: "The Captain," says he, "has just huddled a lady into a chair at the door of a bagnio near Spring Gardens." He soon perceived, that this speech was received with emotions very different from those he intended to produce; and therefore added—that she need not, however be jealous; for notwithstanding the manner in which he had related the incident, the lady was certainly a woman of character, as he instantly discovered by her mien and appearance. This particular confirmed the suspicion it was intended to remove; and the Doctor finding that he was not so good company as usual, took his leave; but was met at the door by the Captain, who brought him back. His presence, however insignificant, imposed some restraint upon the rest of the company; and Sir James, with as good an appearance of jocularity as he could assume, asked the Captain what he had done with his wife. The Captain with some irresolution replied, that he had left her early in the morning at her father's, and that having made a point of waiting on her home, she sent word down that her cousin Meadows was indisposed, and had engaged her to breakfast. The Captain, who knew nothing of the anecdote that had been communicated by the Doctor, judged by appearances that it was prudent thus indirectly to her, by concealing the truth both from Sir James and his wife at her father's, and learnt that she did not stay there to breakfast; but as it would not follow that they had been together, he left her to account for her absence as she thought fit, taken for granted that what he had concealed she also would conceal for the same reasons; or if she did not, as he assumed nothing contrary to truth, he might pretend to have concealed it in jest. Sir James, as soon as he had received this intelligence, took his leave with some appearance of satisfaction, and was followed by the Doctor.

As soon as Mrs. Freeman and the Captain were alone, she questioned him with great earnestness about the lady whom he had been seen to put in a chair. When he had heard that this incident had been related in the presence of Sir James, he was greatly alarmed lest Lady Forrest should increase his suspicions, by attempting to conceal that which, by a series of enquiry to which he was now stimulated, he would probably discover; he condemned this conduct in himself; and as the most effectual means at once to quiet the mind of his wife, and obtain her assistance, he told her all that had happened, and his apprehension of the consequences: he also urged her to go directly to Miss Meadows, by whom his account would be confirmed, and of whom she might learn farther intelligence of Sir James; and to find some way to acquaint Lady Forrest with her danger, and admonish her to conceal nothing.

Mrs. Freeman was convinced of the Captain's sincerity, not only by the advice which he urged her to give to Lady Forrest, but by the consistency of the story and the manner in which he was affected. Her jealousy was changed into pity for her friend, and apprehension for her husband. She hastened to Miss Meadows, and learnt that Sir James had enquired of the servant for his lady, and was told that she had been there early with Captain Freeman, but went away soon after him: she related to Miss Meadows all that had happened; and thinking it at least possible that Sir James might not go directly home, she wrote the following letter to his lady.

My dear Lady Forrest.

I AM in the utmost distress for you. Sir James has suspicions which truth only can remove, and of which my indiscretion is the cause. If I had not concealed my desire of the Captain's return, your design to disengage yourself from him, which I learn from Miss Meadows, would have been effected. Sir James breakfasted with me in the Haymarket; and has since called at your father's, from whence I write: he knows that your stay here was short, and has reason to believe the Captain put you in a chair

some hours afterwards at Spring Gardens. I hope therefore, my dear lady, that this will reach your hands time enough to prevent your concealing anything. It would have been better if Sir James had known nothing, for then you would not have been suspected; but now he must know all, or you cannot be justified. Forgive the freedom with which I write, and believe me most affectionately yours,

MARIA FREEMAN.

P. S. I have ordered the bearer to say he came from Mrs. Fashion, the milliner.

This letter was given to a chairman, and he was ordered to say he brought it from the milliner's; because if it should be known to come from Mrs. Freeman, and should fall by accident into Sir James's hand, his curiosity might prompt him to read it, and his jealousy to question the lady without communicating the contents.

Sir James being convinced that his lady and the Captain had passed the morning at a bagnio, by the answer which he received at her father's, went directly home. His lady was just arrived before him, and had not recovered from the confusion and dread which seized her when she heard that Sir James came to town the night before, and at the same instant anticipated the consequences of her own indiscretion. She was told he was then at the coffee-house, and in a few minutes was thrown into a universal tremor upon hearing him knock at the door. He perceived her distress not with compassion but rage, because he believed it to proceed from the consciousness of guilt; he turned pale, and his lips quivered; but he so far restrained his passion as to ask her without invective, where and how she had passed the night. She replied, at Captain Freeman's; that the Captain was upon guard, that she sat up with his lady till he came in, and that then insisting to see her home, she would suffer the coach to go no farther than her father's, where he left her early in the morning: she had not fortitude to relate the sequel, but stopped with some appearance of irresolution and terror. Sir James then asked, if she came directly from her father's home. This question, and the manner in which it was asked, increased her confusion: to appear to have stopped short in her narrative, she thought would be an implication of guilt, as it would betray a desire of concealment; but the past could not be recalled, and she was impelled by equivocation to falsehood; from which, however, she would have been kept back by fear, if Sir James had not deceived her into a belief that he had been no farther than the neighborhood. After these tumultuous reflections, which passed in a moment, she ventured to affirm, that she staid with Miss Meadows till eight, and then came home: but she uttered this falsehood with such marks of guilt and shame, which she had indeed no otherwise than by this falsehood incurred or deserved, that Sir James no more doubted her infidelity than her existence. As her story was the same as that with the Captain, and as one had concealed the truth and the other denied it, he concluded there was a confederacy between them; and determining first to bring the Captain to account, he turned from her abruptly, and immediately left the house.

At the door he met the chairman who had been dispatched by Mrs. Freeman to his lady; and fiercely interrogating him what was his business, the man produced the letter, and saying, as he had been ordered, that he brought it from Mrs. Fashion, Sir James snatched it from him, and muttering some expressions of contempt and resentment, thrust it into his pocket.

It happened that Sir James did not find the Captain at home; he therefore left a billet, in which he requested to see him at a neighboring tavern, and added that he had put on his sword.

In the mean time, his lady dreading a discovery of the falsehood which she had asserted, dispatched a billet to Captain Freeman, in which she conjured him, as a man of honor, for particular reasons, not to own to Sir James, or any other person, that he had seen her after he had left

her at her father's: she also wrote to her cousin Meadows, entreating, that if she was questioned by Sir James, he might be told that she staid with her till eight o'clock, an hour at which only herself and the servants were up.

The billet to Miss Meadows came soon after the chairman had returned with an account of what had happened to the letter; and Mrs. Freeman was just gone in great haste to relate the accident to the Captain, as it was of importance that he should know it before his next interview with Sir James: but the Captain had been at home before her, and had received both Sir James's billet and that of his lady. He went immediately to the tavern, and, inquiring for Sir James Forrest, was shown into a back room up one pair of stairs: Sir James received his salutation without reply, and instantly bolted the door. He demanded of the Captain, in a haughty tone, whether he had not that morning been in company with his wife, after he had left her at her father's. The Captain, who was incensed at Sir James's manner, and deemed himself engaged in honor to keep the lady's secret, answered, that he was bound to answer no such questions, till they were properly explained; and that, as a gentleman, he was prepared to vindicate his honor. Sir James justly deemed his reply an equivocation and an insult; and being no longer able to restrain his rage, he cursed the Captain as a liar and a scoundrel, and at the same time drew his sword, and put himself in a posture of defence. Whatever design the Captain might have had to bring his friend to temper, and reconcile him to his wife, when he first entered the room, he was now equally enraged; he therefore drew at the same instant, and after a few desperate passes on both sides, he received a wound in his breast, and reeling backward a few paces, fell down.

The noise had brought many people to the door of the room, and it was forced open just as the Captain received his wound: Sir James was secured, and a messenger was dispatched for a surgeon. In the mean time the Captain perceiving himself to be dying, earnestly desired to speak a few words to him in private. This request was immediately granted; and beckoning Sir James to kneel down by him, he briefly related all the events as they had happened; and at last, grasping his hand, urged him to escape from the window, that he might be a friend to his widow. Sir James yielded to the force of this motive, and escaped as the Captain had directed. In his way to Dover he read the letter which he had taken from the chairman, and the next post inclosed it in the following to his lady.

My dear Charlotte,

I AM the most wretched of all men; but would to God that I were not more guilty than you! We are the martyrs of dissimulation. By dissimulation Captain Freeman was induced to waste those hours with you, which he would otherwise have enjoyed with his wife. By detecting dissimulation in the Captain, my suspicions were increased; and by dissimulation and falsehood you confirmed them. But your dissimulation and falsehood were the effects of mine; yours were ineffectual, mine succeeded. By the success of a lie put into the mouth of a chairman, I was prevented from reading a letter which at last would have undeceived me; and by persisting in dissimulation, the Captain has made his friend a fugitive, and his wife a widow. Adieu! I am—deadful!—I can subscribe nothing that does not reproach and torment me—Adieu!

Within a few weeks after this, the unhappy lady heard that her husband was cast away in his passage to France.

ANECDOTE of the SULTAN SALADIN.

AT his return from the siege of Monfol, in Syria, he seized the whole Lordship of Emessa, in opposition to the right of Nafir Eddin, the young Prince, who claimed it, on pretence that the late father of the youth had forfeited it by giving countenance to some confederacies against the Sultan's interest. Saladin ordered that proper care should be taken of the education of the young Prince. One day wishing to know what progress he had made in his learning, he ordered the Prince to be brought before him, and asked him what part of the Alcoran he was reading. "I am come," said the youth, to the astonishment of all present, "to that verse, which informs me that he who devours the estates of orphans, is not a King, but a Tyrant." The Sultan was much startled and surprised at the Prince's answer; but after some time and recollection, he returned him this reply, "He who speaks with this resolution, cannot fail of acting with as much courage: I therefore restore you the possessions of your father, lest I should be thought to fear a virtue I only reverence."

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

ODE TO SLEEP.

THE world around is hush'd in peace,
The crowd are sunk to rest,
The idle sounds of folly cease,
And stillness reigns coastless.

Come, Sleep, thy balmy blessings shed,
My weary eye-lids close;
Come strew thy poppies o'er my head,
And lull me to repose.

Without thine aid, indulgent power,
We could not life sustain;
'Tis thine to cheat the mournful hour,
And ease the couch of pain.

When sinking midst feverish woe,
Thou bidst our prospects smile,
And often fancied joys bestow,
Our anguish to beguile.

'Tis thine to join whom fate divide,
To fet the captive free,
To bid the angry storms subside,
That swell life's troubled sea.

Then come with all thy fairy charms,
Thy visionary train;
Come wrap me in thy peaceful arms,
And soothe each idle pain.

Come wave thy magic wand around,
Let some bright scene appear;
And aerial music sound
In fancy's raptur'd ear.

And thither bring each honor'd friend
That fills the silent tomb;
Oh! let their kindred shades attend
To guide the midnight gloom.

Let fancy give those forms to meet,
With which my heart is twin'd,
And grant again that converse sweet,
That charm'd my infant mind.

But chiefly let my much-lov'd youth,
My absent swain appear,
Endow'd with honor, sense, and truth,
And form'd with soul sincere.

Vouchsafe, O gentle Sleep! thine aid,
Exert thy magic powers;
Bring him in all his charms array'd,
To cheer my midnight hours.

Still let his lively image bless
The visionary green;
Still let his form my dreams impress,
And gild each airy scene.

If thus thou dain'st my vows to hear,
And such gay visions spread,
For thee the shady bower I'll rear,
And raise the downy bed.

And pleas'd I'll wait thy wish'd return,
With passions calm to peace,
Or only love's soft flame shall burn;
My other cares shall cease.

(For well I know that grief and strife
Are thine eternal foes;
These never taste the joys of life,
Or blessings of repose.)

And when the solemn hour shall come
Of everlasting rest,
That sinks me to the silent tomb,
And stills my anxious breast.

Well pleas'd the summons I'll obey,
That calls from earth and pain,
To those bright realms of endless day,
Where unmix'd pleasures reign.

When all the joys our fancies paint,
Our fondest hopes bestow,
Shall seem imperfect, cold, and faint,
To those we then shall know.

SYLVIA.

SCRAP.

Anacharis, the Scythian sage, being asked, "In what respect learned men differed from the unlearned?" answered, "As the living from the dead."

MISCELLANEOUS CALCULATIONS RELATIVE TO MAN.
SUPPOSING the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths of each year amount to

Of each day, to 30,000,000
Of each hour, to 82,135

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born, every year, 36,000,000
Every day 98,569
Every hour 4,107 1-24

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been, at present, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this case, there would still have been 9110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Out of every thousand men 28 died off annually.

Of 200 children, no more than one dies in the birth.

Of 1000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die.

The proportion between the death of women, and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but after that period, the calculation is more favorable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

One-half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of 17; thus, they who survive that period, enjoy a degree of happiness, which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

According to the observation of Boerhaave, the most healthy children are born in the months of January, February, and March.

The married women are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country, there are about 4 children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 to 40 marriages.

The men able to bear arms, form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

PRAYER OF A DISCONSOLATE NEPHEW.

IF Liberty can soften all our woes;
If 'tis the sweetest blessing heaven bestows,
Then oh! ye Gods! pray keep me from the haunts
Of bach'lor, uncles, and old maiden aunts.

LOTHARIO.

ANECDOTES.

IN former times, when the Highland chieftains were not so prompt in their payments, a tradesman from the low country, impatient for his money, found, with some difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper, and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite to his window a man hanging on a tree; asking a servant the reason of it, was told it was a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come and dun the Laird. The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand. The Laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

FEMALE loquacity has ever been a subject for wit to shoot its arrows at. How justly so, those who have had the happiness of much frequenting the society of the ladies of the present age, will readily testify. A Capuchin Friar, however of a contrary opinion, preached before the immured inhabitants of a nunnery, having said many fine things of Mary Magdalen, added, "But do not, my beloved, be too proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguishing honor of appearing first to a female after his resurrection; for it was done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

Revenge, however, is sweet; and at a country church, where it is customary for the women to stand on one side and the men on the other, two of the latter speaking so loud as to interrupt the service, a female of the congregation, happy in having an opportunity of vindicating her sex, exultingly requested the curate to take notice that the talking was not on her side of the church: So much the better, good woman, replied he, it will be the sooner over.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1798.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR,
[Concluded.]

	JAY	LIVINGSTON
Brought forward	13311	11220
Oneda	955	156
Toga	192	107
Quindago	280	791
Onario	562	79
Chenango	712	281
Total amount	16012	13634
Majority for Jay	2378	

John Jay, Esquire, is accordingly re-elected Governor, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esquire, Lieut. Governor.

Senators in the Western District.

T. R. Gould, Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Beckman, Mr. Getman, and Jacob Morris.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1st District	EDWARD LIVINGSTON.
2d District	JONATHAN N. HAVENS.
3d District	PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.
4th District	W. COOPER.

On Tuesday came on at the Mayor's Court, the trial of those concerned in the late fracas at the goal--when Edward Jamison, Stephen Beiknap, Thomas King, Joseph Fowler, jun John Watson, Hugh McClure, Bradford Kellogg, convicted of breaking the prison--Reuben Weeks, Thomas H. Hughes, and William Hogslish--the whole twelve convicted of assaulting Peter Louillard with an intent to murder--all of whom, except Kellogg, to be confined to hard labor in the New State Prison for 18 months--and Kellogg for one year. They were conducted to their new residence at a late hour in the night.

The bill from the House of Representatives for suspending all intercourse between France and the United States, passed the Senate on Thursday, last week, 18 yeas, 4 nays.

Capt. Denman from Curacao, was boarded May 14, St. Domingo, S. S. E. 4 leagues, by a French privateer sch. of 5 guns, who detained us 11 hours, broke open our hatch-
es, and examined our papers twice, then ordered us to proceed.

May 28, standing in Donna Marie Bay, St. Domingo, was boarded by the British frigate Regulus, who detained us 20 hours, and took from us one man, a native American.

A melancholy occurrence took place Thursday morning on board the ship America, of this port. The capt. was proving a cannon; and previous to firing it, desired sundry persons by, to remove from the reach of danger--but neglected taking any precaution himself. The gun burst; by which unfortunate accident capt. Peydegrafs was so severely maimed, that he expired in the course of a few hours. [Phil. pap.]

The following instance of cruelty and barbarity, among others that are published, and which are almost innumerable, is taken from a Cork paper, of the 5th of March.

"Near Castle Ward, a northern hamlet, a father and son had their heads roasted on their own fire, to extort a confession of concealed arms. The cause was, that the lock of a gun was found in an old box belonging to the wife of the old man. It is a fact, that the above old couple have two sons serving on board the British fleet, one under Lord Bridport, the other under Lord St. Vincent."

Particulars of the Evacuation of Port au Prince, L'Archaye, &c.

On the 7th of May, the town was evacuated by a part of the citizens and their slaves. On the 8th it was evacuated by the troops of the line by way of Fort Bizoton. The evening of the same day, the troops of the French republic took possession of Port au Prince, which was illuminated during the whole night, and in view of the convoy, which sailed the next morning, forming a fleet of 136 sail, exclu-

sive of the ships of the line and frigates. A part of the convoy arrived the same evening at St. Marc, and after taking on board the greater part of the troops, and particularly all the cavalry, set sail for Jeremie. The remainder of the convoy arrived at the Mole on the morning of the 12th.

The evacuation was conducted with the greatest order as well at Port au Prince as at Archaye, Croix des Bonquets and St. Marc. Gen Maitland had taken the wisest precautions, and had even caused 15 complete rations for every white and slave to be provided and put on board the vessels.

On the 20th of May Gen Touffaint sent a cartel to St. Nicholas Mole to request that Gen Maitland, (since he would not permit any American vessel to enter Port au Prince) would send him dry goods in English vessels. He also requested him to cause such persons who had followed the English army as were indebted to those that had remained at Port au Prince, to pay their debts; and on his part he engaged to do the same with respect to those at Port au Prince who were indebted to any persons at the Mole or at Jeremie.

SALEM, June 5.

ADVICES FROM FRANCE.

On Sunday two gentlemen, Messrs Hopkins and Lee, arrived at Marblehead from France, and yesterday proceeded on their route to Philadelphia, having dispatches from the American Envoys. They were in a vessel from Bordeaux bound to the southward; but meeting with a Marblehead Fisherman, they went on board her, in expectation of arriving sooner at the seat of government. These gentlemen dined and supped with the Envoys on the 8th of March, who informed them there was not the least hope of effecting an accommodation, that the Directory would not relax in their demands, and that they were determined to leave France immediately. That they may therefore shortly be expected in America. Mr Pinckney and Mr Marshall had been treated very cavalierly while in Paris; the Directory pretending, that the sending of them was an insult, because the first had been once rejected, and the other known to be in the English interest; but Mr Gerry (who they say was sent merely to make the others acceptable) had been treated with more civility.

At the same time the utmost harmony had subsisted between all three, and they had acted perfectly together in every thing.

These gentlemen further inform that the new elections in France were going on while they were on their way from Paris to Bordeaux; and that there might not issue in a manner contrary to the views of the Directory, a general imprisonment took place at once of all who were supposed to be unfriendly to them.

They further say, that there is no doubt that the people are heartily sick of the war and of the government; but that the Directory controul every thing by the immense military force which they have accumulated, and which they most punctually and liberally maintained from an ample treasury.

The preparations for the invasion of England, they say, are beyond all conception, and wear a serious aspect. The army destined to this expedition was supposed to consist of 150,000 men or more; and it was said they would proceed in several divisions, and to different points, reckoning upon the calculation of chances, that if one failed, another would succeed. Buonaparte, as we have often heard, was to be the commander-in-chief.

MORTALITY.

HOW happy is the man who views serene,
Unmov'd the changes of life's varying scene,
And who with philosophic eye can scan,
The different lots assign'd on earth to man!

DIED,

On Saturday last, Mr ROBERT MOTHREL, merchant aged 33.

Same day, WILLIAM SEION, Esq; merchant, in the 55th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mr NATHANIEL HAZARD, merchant.

JOHN I. POST, UPHOLSTERER,

Removed from no. 260 Water-street, to no. 225, corner of Crane Wharf, where he carries on the Upholsterers business in all its various branches. He has just received a few pieces of Scotch with an assortment of Brussels Carpeting.
June 16. 20 4w

COURT of HYMEN.

HAIL, honor'd Wedlock! source of fond delight!
Nature's first law, and Eden's sacred rite!

MARRIED

On Sunday evening the 3d inst by the Rev Mr Miller, Mr RICHARD H. MORIS, to Miss MARY FORD, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 5th inst. at Percippany, (N. J.) by the Rev Mr Richards, Mr JOHN ELLIS, to Miss MARIA WILCOCKS, daughter of William Wilcocks, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr Kuyper, Mr COLLIN V. GELDER FORDS, to Miss ELIZA L. BULLOCK, both of this city.

Several favors from correspondents for want of room we are obliged to defer till our next.

NEW THEATRE.

Miss BRETT and Miss HARDING'S BENEFIT.

On Monday Evening will be presented, a grand Dramatic Spectacle, called, The

CASTLE SPECTRE.

In act 2d, a view of the Armoury, Statues, &c. Also Percy's Escape from confinement by a leap from the window of the tower, which overhangs the river.

In act 4th, a view of an Illum'd Oratory, with the appearance of the spectre, and a grand Aerial Chorus.

In act 5th, a view of a vaulted cavern, and subterraneous dungeon, in which Reginald has been confined 16 years: The whole forming the most grand and interesting spectacle ever witnessed in America.

End of the Play, a NEW PATRIOTIC ADDRESS, Written for the occasion, with a view to fan the glorious flame, which at this memorable crisis so conspicuously distinguishes the rising Patriots of America, will be spoken by Miss Harding, in the character of the Guardian Spirit of Columbia.

To which will be added, a new Farce, (never performed here) called, The

HONEST THIEVES.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning, an Apprentice Boy to the Cabinet Making business, named James Gillard, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender made, pale faced and long visage; took with him when he went away, a great coat and other clothes; had on a blue coat, striped waistcoat, and flannel trousers; he is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia. Whoever secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges. PETER CONREY.

New-York, June 11, 1798. No. 11 Roosevelt-street.
N B All masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off.

WHEREAS my wife Hannah has behaved in an unbecoming manner, by absenting herself by day and night, and is continually involving me in debt: This is to caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date, his

June 16. PRIME + LEWIS,
20---2W \$ 5S. mark.

EDUCATION.

MR. ELY would inform his friends, that he shall begin his Morning School, for the summer season, on next Monday morning; those who wish to attend will please to apply to him at his Seminary, No. 91, Beekman-street.
May 23, 1798. 17--3t

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS, and every species of PRINTING, executed at this Office, with neatness and expedition, on terms as reasonable as any in this city.

COURT of APOLLO.

WHEN SEATED WITH SAL.

A FAVORITE SONG

Sung by Mr HODGKINSON in the Entertainment of
"THE AMERICAN TAR."

WHEN seated with Sal, all my messmates around,
Tol de rol, de rol, de rido;
The glasses shall jingle, the joke shall go round,
With a bumper, then here's to ye, boy;
Come, lads, a buls, my cargo's joy,
Here, Tom, be merry, drink about,
If the sea was grog we'd see it out,
For we're met here to be jolly, jolly, boy,
For we're met here to be jolly

Come strike up the fiddle, Dick; Sal, gee's your hand,
Tol de rol, de rol, de rido;
Take partners, odzooks! never shelly shally stand,
Lead up, cast down, and hands across:
Now, lads, another noggins tols,
Here's the Commander I love most,
Join, messmate, in my honest toast

WASHINGTON,

For we're met here to be jolly, boys.

In glee, gig, and merriment, the moments fly,
Tol de rol, de rol, de rido;

While Bacchus's bumpers brighten friendship's eye;
Oh damme, old one, tip's your hand,
My service ever pray command;
'Tis pastime, picaresque, joy, delight,
Another glass, and then good night,
For we're met here to be jolly, boy.

THE REPULSE.—AN EPIGRAM.

STREPHON in vain pursu'd a rural fair,
The rosy object of his tender care.
The nymph, who long had lov'd a jollier swain,
Still view'd the amorous Strephon with disdain:
Provok'd, he strove by force to storm her charms;
She rais'd her hand, and dash'd him from her arms.
"Oh cease, he cries," subdue that barb'rous spite:
"Tho' doom'd to love, I was not born to fight!"
"You've stole my heart—deprive me not of breath;
"Those frowns are cruel—but that fift is death!"

ANECDOTE.

THE scarcity of Eggs in Paris is so great that the Directory have actually passed a decree, ordering that all the HENS and PULLETS, in France which do not each lay two eggs per day, shall be transported to CAYENNE as INCUBIC POULTRY in the pay of Pitt and Co.

(This seems incredible at first sight, but it is not so bad as offering premiums to the women who should bring forth twins.)

GEORGE BUCKMASTER, BOAT BUILDER,

No. 191, Cherry-street, opposite the Hay Scales, Ship Yards, New-York,

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Boat Shop from Water-street to the above situation, where he has a number of Boats completed of almost every dimension, and on terms as low as any in New-York.

April 21, 1798.

12--6m

FOR SALE,

A sprightly Negro Wench, 16 years of age; has had the small pox and measles; very handy, and fond of children—fold for no fault. Lowest price £60. Enquire of the Printer,

March 6, 1798.

6--1f.

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Buchanan, insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder, at his office in the city of New-York, by the third day of July next, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the directions of the act entitled "An act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 21st day of March, 1788. Dated this 4th day of May, 1798.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Insolvent debtor.

William L. Rose, petitioning attorney for Robert Thompson, Henry Phillips, and George Williams, creditors of the said William Buchanan.

15--6t

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joshua Seely, of the city of New-York, an Insolvent Debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder, at his office in the city of New-York, by the 10th day of July next, why an assignment of the said Joshua Seely's estate should not be made, and he discharged according to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 21st of March, 1788. Dated this 15th day of May, 1798.

JOSHUA SEELY.

Joseph Bindon, one of the petitioning creditors.

16--6w--1

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Abraham Lockman, of the city of New-York, Baker, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder, at his office in the city of New-York, by the 30th day of July next, why an assignment of the said Abraham Lockman's estate should not be made, and the said Abraham Lockman discharged, according to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 21st March, 1788. Dated this 28th day of May, 1798.

ABRAHAM LOCKMAN.

William Fitch one of the petitioning creditors.

18 6w 18f

SPECIFIC LOTION,

FOR diseases of the skin, herpetical affections, and eruptions of the face, and which is so prevalent in both sexes, however malignant in their nature, or of long standing, prepared by CHARLES ANDREWS, Surgeon, late apprentice at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and house pupil under Mr. Blincke for six years. Sold by appointment at Meliss Titford and Co's, Druggists, no. 85 Maiden Lane, and at the proprietor's medicinal store, no. 208 Water street, New-York; and also at Mr. Robert Stafford's druggist, no. 36 Market street, Philadelphia; in half pint bottles, with printed directions, price one dollar each.

This Lotion is approved of by the most eminent of the profession, and is now offered to the public as a very valuable acquisition to medicine, being a certain specific remedy for the great variety of obnoxious and virulent diseases to which mankind are subject, under the common denomination of Scorbatic, &c. also in every case where the patient is afflicted with either Inflammation, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Carbuncles, Black Worms, Inflammatory Ulcers, and a variety of symptoms attending an impure and diseased state of the skin. This Specific Lotion, besides being a certain cure for the above, is perfectly safe in its use, and is not injurious to the tenderest constitution, or the most delicate complexion.

Its efficacy arises from its possessing a moderate stimulating power, which excites a re-action in the stagnated vessels, relieving obstructed perspiration, and by these means eradicates the morbid and viscid matter externally, without producing any other apparent effect, than, on its first use, causing a small degree of heat to be thrown off.

Thus simply, speedily, and effectually, does this Lotion remove every obstruction, impurity, and disease of the skin, without producing any unpleasant symptom. The manner of applying it, is to have the face, or part affected, washed clean with water, and wiped dry with a linen cloth, then, first taking care to shake the bottle, the part affected is to be moderately washed with the Lotion night and morning.

One bottle generally affords the most surprising relief; but the quantity that may be necessary to use, must depend on the violence of the complaint, or the length of time it may have been standing.

New-York, May 5, 1798.

14--1f

D. GREENWOOD, Surgeon Dentist,

No. 3 Church-Street, behind St. Paul's Church Yard,

PERFORMS every operation incident to the Teeth and Gums: he transplants and grafts natural teeth, likewise makes and fixes artificial teeth without the least pain, some of which are of a peculiar kind, the enamel being so hard as to produce fire when struck with steel, and is as beautiful as that upon the human teeth.

Dr. GREENWOOD has a particular way of cleaning the teeth that does not give the least pain, and at the same time he gives the teeth a beautiful polish and whiteness, with directions, which, if followed, will keep them white, sound, and free from pain during life.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Transplants teeth 3 guineas each; grafts natural teeth from 2 to 4 dollars each; artificial teeth from 1 dollar to 2 1-2 each; cleanses and files the teeth from 1 to 3 dollars each person.

N.B. As there is many a good set of teeth neglected and ruined for the want only of proper directions to preserve them, Dr. GREENWOOD will for the benefit of those who chuse to apply, give his advice gratis, and at the same time point out the cause of their decay in so plain a manner that a child of six years of age may comprehend it, and by it at times induce them to remove the millions of creatures which are every moment helping to destroy both the teeth and gums. To convince those who may doubt the operator will shew those Animals as represented by the famous George Adams in his Micrographia Illustrata, &c.

No. 3 Church street, behind St. Paul's Church Yard.

March 3.

25

ROBERT M'MENOMY.

HAS removed to No 107 William-street, nearly opposite his former residence, where he has for sale
3 bales blue half thick,
a box perfumery and cloth powders,
60 pieces green scarceens,
1000 do sailor's black horn buttons,
Black and blue Dutch cloth, of superior quality,
London superfine cloths,
do kerfimeres, plain and figured,
Counterpane, silk shawls, coloured,
Silk galloon, black and white laces and edgings,
Holland bedbuns,
With a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Also, 1 bale containing 50 pieces very fine India Muslins, suitable to the West India market or New Orleans, entitled to drawback, which he will sell on easy terms, or exchange for dry goods or produce.

This day is Published,

Price 5 shillings in boards, or 6s neatly bound and lettered,

A SKETCH OF THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From its commencement to the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria.

To which is added,

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

To be had of the Printer, no. 112, Chatham-street, at this Office, and of the different Book Stores in the city.

KARNS and HAZLET,

WINDSOR CHAIR MAKERS,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have opened a shop no. 46 Cliff-Street, where they can be supplied with all kinds of Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. of the newest fashion and best taste, warranted good. Old chairs repaired, painted, and made like new. They likewise continue at their old shop, no. 93 John-Street Golden-Hill, where they will thankfully receive all orders, and execute them with punctuality and dispatch.

15 1f

FOR SALE BY DANIEL HITCHCOCK,

No. 79 GOLD STREET,

WILD Cherry Joist, Boards, and Plank, of the first quality; Boilthead Boards, and Joist; Beach, Birch, Witewood and Maple Joist; Maple, Ash, and White-wood Plank; 1-2 inch Whitewood Boards; clear and common White-Pine Boards; clear and common White-Pine 1-2 inch Plank; 2 inch Pine Plank; 1-2 inch wide and narrow Pine Boards, and common Scantling.

N.B. The above stuff seasoned fit for immediate use.

Aug. 26, 1797.

78 --1f.